Generative Music with Haskell

MuniHac 2024

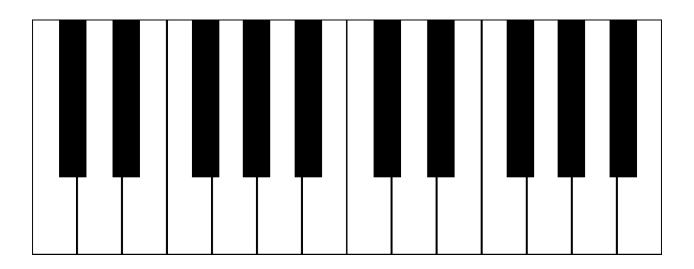
Physics

What is sound?

- A vibration that propagates as a compressive/expansive wave through a transmission medium
- A vibration that propagates as a pressure wave through air

What characterizes sound?

- Loudness
- Pitch
 - Does all sound have pitch?
 - Are all pitches audible by humans?
 - 20 Hz to 20 kHz
 - Chromatic scale



What characterizes sound?

- Is that it?
- Why does e.g. a flute sound different than a piano, when playing the same note at a similar loudness level?

What characterizes sound?

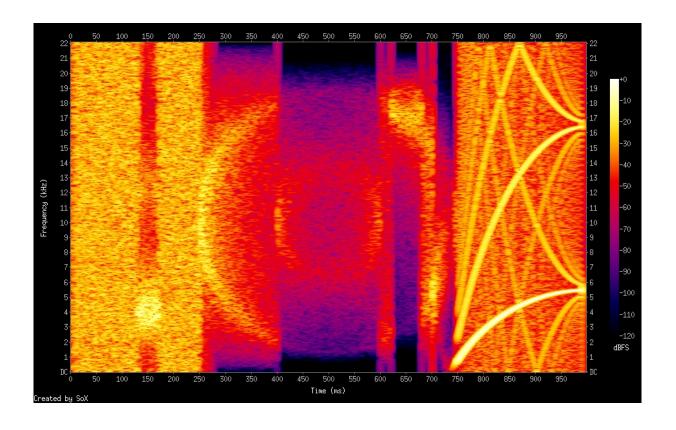
- Timbre /Color
 - Partials
 - Envelopes

Simple waveforms

- Sine wave
- Square wave
 - Pulse width / duty cycle
- Sawtooth wave
- Triangle wave
- Properties
 - Amplitude
 - Frequency
 - Phase

Time vs Frequency domains

- Amplitud vs Time
- Amplitude vs Frequency
- Spectrogram

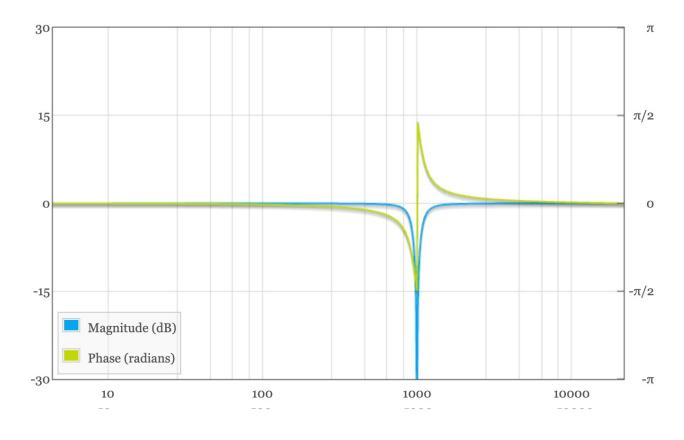


Time vs Frequency domains

- Fourier transform
 - Any function can be represented as a combination of a potentially infinite number of trigonometric functions
- Partials / harmonics
 - Square wave: Odd harmonics only, A = 1/n
 - Sawtooth wave: Odd and even harmonics, A = (-1) ⁿ/n
- Additive synthesis

Filtering

- Operate on the frequency domain, either attenuating or amplifying certain frequencies
- Types of filters
 - Low-pass
 - High-pass
 - Band-pass
 - Notch / Band-stop



Filtering

- Characteristics of filters
 - Cutoff frequency
 - Q
 - Bandwidth
 - Gain/Attenuation
- Subtractive synthesis

Noise

- White noise
 - Uniformly distributed random values
 - Contains all frequencies with equal amplitudes
 - Used as a source for subtractive synthesys
 - Used as a sorce of randomness
 - Sample-and-hold

Modulation

- Sources
 - Envelopes
 - Waveforms
 - Random?
- Targets
 - Anything!
 - Pitch
 - Amplitude
 - Filter cuttoff frequency

Envelopes

- Common envelopes
 - AR
 - ASR
 - ADSR

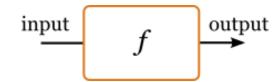
Haskell

Euterpea2

- Digital signal processing
 - Generating sound from scratch
- MIDI-based composition

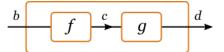
Euterpea2

- Render WAV files
- Live MIDI playback

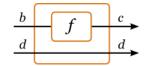


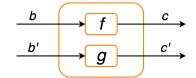
- General abstraction over computation
- Euterpea2 uses arrows to model signal processing
 - We want to generate and/or process audio samples at a suitable rate
 - Nyquist–Shannon
 - 44.1 kHz

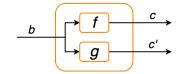
```
class Category cat where
    -- | the identity morphism
   id :: cat a a
    -- | morphism composition
    (.) :: cat b c -> cat a b -> cat a c
class Category a => Arrow a where
    -- | Lift a function to an arrow.
    arr :: (b -> c) -> a b c
    -- | Send the first component of the input through the argument
    -- arrow, and copy the rest unchanged to the output.
    first :: a b c \rightarrow a (b,d) (c,d)
    -- The default definition may be overridden with a more efficient
    -- version if desired.
    second :: a b c \rightarrow a (d,b) (d,c)
    -- | Split the input between the two argument arrows and combine
    -- their output. Note that this is in general not a functor.
    (***) :: a b c -> a b' c' -> a (b,b') (c,c')
    -- | Fanout: send the input to both argument arrows and combine
    -- their output.
    (\&\&\&) :: a b c -> a b c' -> a b (c,c')
returnA :: Arrow a => a b b
returnA = id
-- or (arr id), when id :: a -> a
```



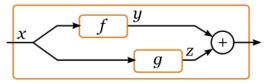


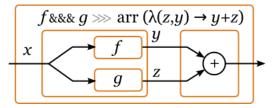


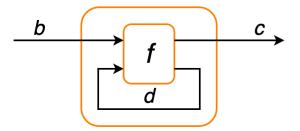




```
-- do-notation / Arrow syntax
addA :: Arrow a => a b Int -> a b Int -> a b Int
addA f g = proc x \rightarrow do
               y <- f -< x
                z <- g -< x
                returnA -< y + z
-- Or we could try and be "smart"...
addA f g = f &&& g >>> arr (\(y, z) -> y + z)
-- Constant Arrow
constA :: (Arrow arr) => b -> arr a b
constA = arr . const
-- foldA
foldA :: (Foldable t, Arrow arr) => (b -> c -> c) -> c -> t (arr a b) ->
arr a c
foldA f c = foldr (\sfb sfc -> sfb &&& sfc >>> arr (uncurry f)) (constA c)
```







Euterpea2 Types

```
-- An arrow `a b c`, with a phantom type `p`
-- Has Category & Arrow instances if a does
newtype ArrowP a p b c = ArrowP { strip :: a b c }
-- A way of generating `b`s from `a`s.
-- Has Category & Arrow instances
newtype SF a b = SF { runSF :: (a \rightarrow (b, SF a b)) }
-- A way of generating `b`s from `a`s,
-- Has Category & Arrow instances, with an extra parameter `clk`
type Signal clk a b = ArrowP SF clk a b
type SigFun clk a b = ArrowP SF clk a b
-- A way of passing the sample rate at the type level
class Clock p where
    rate :: p -> Double
-- No data constuctors!
data AudRate
data CtrRate
instance Clock AudRate where
    rate _{-} = 44100
instance Clock CtrRate where
    rate _{-} = 4410
-- A way of generating `b`s from `a`s, at a specific rate
type AudSF a b = SigFun AudRate a b
type CtrSF a b = SigFun CtrRate a b
```

Wavetable Synthesis

```
data Table = Table
                       -- size
    !Int
    !(UArray Int Double) -- table implementation
    !Bool
                     -- Whether the table is normalized
type TableSize = Int
type PartialStrenght = Double
tableLinear :: TableSize -> StartPt -> [(SegLength, EndPt)] -> Table
tableLinearN :: TableSize -> StartPt -> [(SegLength, EndPt)] -> Table
tableSines :: TableSize -> [PartialStrength] -> Table
tableSinesN :: TableSize -> [PartialStrength] -> Table
-- e.g.
-- oscFixed frequency :: AudSF () Double
oscFixed :: forall p a . (Clock p, ArrowCircuit a) => Double -> ArrowP a p () Double
-- osc wavetable phase :: AudSF Double Double
-- But what about the frequency?
osc :: (Clock p, ArrowCircuit a) => Table -> Double -> ArrowP a p Double Double
```

Envelopes

```
-- [y0, y1, y2, ...] => (0, y0) (x1, y1) (x2, y2) ...
-- [x1, x2, ...]

-- IMPORTANT: This function holds the last SLOPE, not the last VALUE envLineSeg :: Clock p => [Double] -> [Double] -> Signal p () Double

-- IMPORTANT: This function holds the last RATE, not the last VALUE envExponSeg :: Clock p => [Double] -> [Double] -> Signal p () Double
```

Effects

```
-- Fixed delay
delayLine :: forall p . Clock p => Double -> Signal p Double Double
-- Dynamic delay, up to a fixed maximum
-- (signal, delay)
delayLine1 :: forall p . Clock p => Double -> Signal p (Double, Double)
```

Filters

```
-- (signal, frequency)
filterLowPass :: forall p . Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double) Double
filterHighPass :: Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double) Double

-- (signal, frequency)
filterLowPassBW :: forall p . Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double) Double
filterHighPassBW :: forall p . Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double) Double
-- (signal, frequency, bandwidth)
filterBandPassBW :: forall p . Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double, Double) Double
filterBandStopBW :: forall p . Clock p => Signal p (Double, Double, Double) Double

-- loop time in seconds
-- (signal, reverb time)
filterComb :: Clock p => Double -> Signal p (Double, Double) Double
```

White Noise

```
-- seed for the RNG
noiseWhite :: Int -> Signal p () Double
```

Rendering to WAV

```
-- Double and (Double, Double) are instances of AudioSample
-- e.g., mono or stereo signals
outFile :: forall a p. (AudioSample a, Clock p) =>
    String -- ^ Filename to write to.
    -> Double -- ^ Duration of the wav in seconds.
    -> Signal p () a -- ^ Signal representing the sound.
    -> IO ()
```

And now?

- Get your environment up and running
- Clone the workshop repository
- Try to implement the different challenges
- Play around on your own

Testing

- Visually inspect the waveform
- Visually inspect the spectrogram
- Listen (carefully!)

Resources

Arrows

- https://www.haskell.org/arrows/syntax.html
- https://hackage.haskell.org/package/base-4.20.0.1/docs/Control-Arrow.html
- https://ghc.gitlab.haskell.org/ghc/doc/users_guide/exts/arrows.html

• Euterpea2

- https://www.euterpea.com/
- https://hackage.haskell.org/package/Euterpea-2.0.7
- https://www.euterpea.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/12/euterpea_signal_quick_reference.pdf
- https://www.euterpea.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/12/Euterpea_Quick_Reference.pdf

Audacity

https://www.audacityteam.org/

Now go make some noise!

Please don't fuck up your ears...